

# Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN:

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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Nov. 15, 1849—y.

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proved styles, being in receipt of patterns

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ders, that persons at a distance may feel per-  
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St. Louis, August 23, 1849.—25—9m

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ment in the State. We are also prepared, at

all times, to attend on pleasure parties, and

to convey steamboat passengers to any point

they may desire to go.

By strict attention to the wants of the

community, and a fixed determination to de-  
serve the patronage which has been so liber-  
ally bestowed upon our predecessors, we feel

assured that our efforts to please, will be ap-  
preciated by a generous community.

A Horse and Carriages will at all times

be in readiness to attend funerals, either in

the City or country.

Glasgow, Nov. 15, 1849.—37—ly.

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St. Louis, January 17, 1850.—ly.

## THE TIMES

### THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SOUTH.

The balance of political power is rapidly settling in favor of the free States. Observing the aggressive disposition of the advocates of free soil, and their growing influence in the national legislature, the minds of many Southern men have been filled with alarm; and their efforts to arouse the South to a decided action, their denunciation of Northern aggressions, their threats of violent resistance, if necessary, to the inroad of Northern fanaticism and folly, have created the appearance, at least, of deep feeling among the masses. It is true, aggression has been made upon the rights of the South.—In the holy name of liberty, the sacredness of constitutional rights has been violated. The South has been reviled; its efforts at conciliation often spurned, or accepted only after a bitter struggle and with a determination to seize the first opportunity for more serious demands.

But, notwithstanding these causes of serious complaints, agitation, threats, and retaliation, are unwise for the South. Has it ever occurred to our citizens to examine our real condition? Where is our commerce? Our manufactures? Our lines of internal improvement? Our machinery? The answer comes back from every quarter, in the hands of Northern capitalists. We must extend our means of industry enlarge our resources and enterprise, instead of bandying threats, or even arguments, with the leaders of the fanatical horde who ceaselessly threaten us with destruction. Whatever evil may be in store for the South in the distant future, she is yet safe from direct assault, protected by the sense of justice of our national representatives, by the control of the Chief Executive of the nation over general legislation, and by the integrity of the Supreme Court of the country. The South has time for nursing the elements of independence; for preparing against the day of trial, if come it must.

Producing those important staples which control the markets of the world, satisfied with the gains of agriculture, fluctuating though they may have been, the South as a whole have neglected every other department of industry.—Northern ships carry our products abroad.—Northern looms weave our fabrics.—Northern mechanics manufacture our implements of agriculture. Our household utensils, our furniture, our arms and our ammunition are the products of Northern skill and industry. We read northern books, send our sons to Northern schools, are clothed in Northern manufactures, and to a great extent, are fed by the growth of Northern soil.

Everywhere around us are elements of wealth. The most useful and the most valuable minerals abound in our midst. Our soil is adapted to the production of every species of grain and intertropical fruit. The forests are mines of wealth and, inexhaustible resources for the mechanic and the shipbuilder. The whole South is intersected and irrigated by navigable streams. Water power is abundant. Labor is cheap, intelligent and, under absolute control.

But we lack enterprise and energy to avail ourselves of the advantages which nature has so lavishly spread around us. The North grows rich and powerful, extends its borders, and increases its influence, while we look on in silent amazement or jealous wonder. "We must light up the fires of industry." From every hill top, and in every valley, through the entire length and breadth of the whole South, there must be active evidences of Southern enterprise. Every field of industry must be occupied. We must labor instead of agitating. Our property and our peculiar institution are safe without struggle. Union for constitutional rights is necessary, but not a warfare with Northern men on an abstract question of the right to extend slavery where it can never go. Firmness is more pow-

erful than loud bravado, even when absolute privileges are openly assailed. "Concession and compromise" are now on every lip, showing that Southern feeling is right. But there is more to be done for the prosperity of the South than the mere settlement of territorial disension. There must be more union in home industrial enterprises. We must spin and weave, write and educate, mine and plant for ourselves. Our ships must export our productions. Our railroads and canals must link us with productive valleys and fertile prairies. We must encourage each other, lending a helping hand to every home enterprise of a public or a private nature. Economy must go hand in hand with industry, and enlightened energy direct and control every enterprise. There is not a Southern man who will not acknowledge the truth of this; but will action follow conviction? Shall we always battle with shadows, knowing them to be unreal?

Encroachments may hereafter be made on guaranteed rights. There are indications that slavery is girt with an impassable barrier. Attempts may be made from without to shorten more narrowly its limits. For that period preparation must be made. We must gain strength by industry; union by moderate counsel; attachment to each other based on mutual assistance and dependence. Convince the North of our determination, by firmly marking the line beyond which agitation may not go; associate at home to encourage agriculture, manufactures, industry in all its branches, education in all its stages, provide by combination of capital and labor for direct importation into our own parts; extend patronage in every species of employment to those identified with the South in their feelings and relations; open our mines, dig our canals, construct our railroads, call the hundred-handed genius of industry into intelligent activity, guarded by Southern intellect to accomplish Southern independence of all external aid, and we shall need no conventions to fulminate perille thunder; no ridiculous bravado of Southern chivalry and determination to maintain our rights, to insure prosperity in our borders.—Fayette (La) Republican.

### DEACON BODKINS.

Deacon Bodkins was a good man but like all the righteous, he had great trials. The Deacon was not only a good man, but he had a nice taste as to the fitness of things, especially touching the good order and decorum of the church.—Now it is well known that in these latter days, there have crept into our churches some very unseemly and scandalous practices, such as one half of a congregation sitting, while the others rise, in time of prayer; and many of those who sit and those who rise, staring about as though they were endeavoring to get beyond the journey of the fool's eyes. Deacon Bodkins had a lively sense of the evil of these things, and often spoke upon the subject in a most feeling manner. "Deacon," said neighbor Jones, "speaking of those unseemly things in church, reminds me of a case which occurred when I was a boy." We all pricked up our ears and was all attention, for Jones was good at an anecdote, and hardly ever told one that did not fit somewhere.

"Well, Deacon," said he, "when I was a boy, we had a schoolmaster who had ways of catching idle boys." Says he one day, "Boys I must have closer attention to books; the first one of you that sees another boy idle, I want you to inform me, and I will attend to the case." Ah, thought I to myself, there is Joe Simmons that I don't like; I'll watch him, and if I see him look off his book I'll tell on him.—It was not long before I saw Joe look off his book, and immediately I informed the master. "Indeed," said he, "how do you know he was idle?" "I saw him," was the reply. "You did? and were your eyes on your books when you saw him?" I was caught, but I didn't watch for boys again.

We all agreed with Jones that this was a good anecdote, and had a meaning; but Deacon Bodkins never asked for any explanation.

### OVERTHROW OF THE COMPROMISE.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

This has been a great day in the Senate, field day—in which no good has been done—but in which the coalition of the extremes has exultingly triumphed over moderation, over conversation, and over patriotism, I think too.—Henry Clay even has been compelled to despair, and for a time give up his ship. The great statesman has been defeated by the Hales and the Clemences, and the men who cling to their skirts.

The telegraph has given you, no doubt, the votes, but the spirit of this day's doings no pen can well describe. At an early hour, in a temperature of steam and depression began the struggle. Texas determined upon having things pretty much her own way, or killing the bill—and when it was found that the votes of the Texas Senators could not be obtained but by making concessions, such as Free states could not well think of, on the Texas boundary line, Mr. Clay's abandoned his Omnibus, and to the delight of Messrs. Benton and others, gave up all as lost. It was tinkered, however, and patched, torn apart and matched together for seven mortal hours; but nothing could be made that would at the same time please the Texas Senators and justify the Free States in voting to please them.

So the Senate went on till some time after the Gas burners from the chandeliers spread abroad their bright and hot rays over the Chamber. Mr. Clay left at dark, worn out and exhausted. Mr. Foote abandoned all, and said—hereafter, he should side entirely with the South. Mr. Benton chuckled with the idea that the vehicle was smashed all to pieces. Mr. Dawson mournfully expressed his pain and mortification over the disordered state of the country. Mr. Foote complained that the Texas Senators would not be reasonable. Mr. Rusk said, they never had been more reasonable than to-day. Finally, California was struck out of the Omnibus.—New Mexico had been struck out before,—and all that was left was poor Mormon "Utah" which has been organized into a territory without the Proviso, and made a government off. It was fun to see Winthrop, Seward, Ewing, and others voting against the organization of poor miserable Utah, because she had not a Wilmot Proviso stuck in her cap. They could not vote to make a territory of her, because no proviso was in her! What an utter farce for respectable men to be compelled, to be acting parts in! As poor Utah, however, is organized in the Senate, without the proviso, we may expect to hear of slavery climbing her mountains and squatting on her great Salt Lake! May we not?

The old bitter enemies of the Omnibus were in the highest glee. Hale, of New Hampshire, could scarcely contain himself. Jefferson Davis' face grinned with smiles. Old Bullion's few hairs actually bristled with delight. He had routed Clay. He had smashed his Omnibus to atoms! Seward was dancing about like a little top. Dayton shook his thick sides with sporadic spasms. Clemens reminded one of a New York B'Hooy in an assembly of admiring G'hals. Yuloe looked solemn in solitary glory. Barnwell's spectacles twinkled, and Butler's grey hairs flourished more than ever. Chase was shaking hands with Soule, the Frenchman. Bell was half sorry, but two-thirds glad. Delaware was uneasy.—Rhode Island felt she had not done her duty, and there sat Old Hale as melancholy as Caius Marius over the ruins of Carthage. Cass too was unhappy. Winthrop seemed to say "I've raised all this dust!" If Webster had been here in my seat, not I, the Omnibus would not have tumbled down this hill. But Foote, abandoned himself to absolute despair. The whole scene was painful, but picturesque, and worth a journey to Washington.

I cannot help saying, if I am hung for it—that the coalition of New England and Northern men, and of run mad-Nul-

liers and Disunionists, which defeated this measure of Conciliation, and Peace, was utterly shameful and disgraceful. No party can stand a year on this miserable, sectional Wilmot Proviso platform, which made Ewing, and others vote against the organization of Utah, because there was no Wilmot Proviso for a territory, where slavery is less likely to go than the hills and snows of Maine. Such a party is not a party—it is only a faction. It stands on no national platform whatsoever—but its head quarters are in Buffalo, or in Nashville. Away with such factions! What a want of nationality, or of patriotism there is in them, and how utterly impossible to keep the country together, if we ever act under either of them.

### A LOOKER ON.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, August 6.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT IN RELATION TO NEW MEXICO AND TEXAS, &c.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

I herewith transmit to the two Houses of Congress a letter from his excellency the Governor of Texas, dated on the 14th day of June last, addressed to the late President of the United States, which not having been answered by him came to my hands on his death; and I also transmit a copy of the answer which I have felt it to be my duty to cause to be made to that communication.

Congress will perceive that the Governor of Texas officially states, that by authority of the Legislature of that State, he dispatched a special commissioner, with full power and instructions to extend the civil jurisdiction of the State over the unorganized counties of El Paso, Worth, Presidio, and Santa Fe, situated on its northwestern limits.

He proceeds to say, that the Commissioner had reported to him, in an official form, that the military officers employed in the service of the United States, stationed at Santa Fe, interposed adversely, with the inhabitants, to the fulfillment of his object, in favor of the establishment of a separate State government, east of the Rio Grande, and within the rightful limits of the State of Texas. These four counties which Texas proposed to establish and organize, as being within her own jurisdiction, extend over the whole of the territory east of the Rio Grande, which has heretofore been regarded as an essential and integral part of the department of New Mexico, and actually governed and possessed by her people, until conquered and severed from the republic of Mexico by the American arms.

The Legislature of Texas has been called together by the Governor, for the purpose, as is understood, of maintaining her claim to the territory east of the Rio Grande, and of establishing over it her own jurisdiction and her own laws, by force.

These proceedings of Texas may well arrest the attention of all branches of the Government of the United States, and I rejoice that they occur while Congress is yet in session. It is, I fear, far from being impossible that, in consequence of these proceedings of Texas, a crisis may be brought on which shall summon the two Houses of Congress—and still more emphatically the Executive Government—to an immediate readiness for the performance of their respective duties.

By the Constitution of the United States, the President is constituted commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States. The Constitution declares, also, that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and that he shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union.

Congress has the power by the Constitution to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union; and suitable and appropriate acts of Congress have been passed, as well for providing for calling forth the militia, as for placing other suitable

and efficient means in the hands of the President, to enable him to discharge the constitutional functions of the office.

The second section of the act of the 28th of February, seventeen hundred and ninety five, declares, that whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or their execution obstructed, in any state, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or the power vested in the marshals, the President may call forth the militia so far as may be necessary, to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

By the act of March 3d, 1807, it is provided that in all cases of obstruction to the laws, either of the United States or any individual State or Territory, where it is lawful for the President to call forth the militia for the purpose of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ, for the same purposes, such part of the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary.

The several enactments are now in full force; so that if the laws of the United States are opposed or obstructed, in any State or Territory, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the judicial or civil authorities, it becomes a case in which it is the duty of the President, either to call out the militia or to employ the military and naval force of the United States, or to do both, if in his judgment the exigency of the occasion shall so require, for the purpose of suppressing such combination.

The constitutional duty of the President is plain and peremptory; and the authority vested in him by law, for its performance clear and ample.

Texas is a state authorized to maintain her own laws, so far as they are not repugnant to the Constitution, laws and treaties of the United States, to suppress insurrection against her authority, and to punish those who may commit treason against the State, according to the forms provided by her own constitution and her own laws.

But all this power is local, and confined entirely within the limits of Texas as herself. She can possibly confer no authority which can be lawfully exercised beyond her own boundaries.

All this is plain, and hardly needs argument or elucidation. If Texan militia, therefore, march into any one of the other States, or into any territory of the United States, there to execute or enforce any law of Texas, they become at that moment trespassers; they are no longer under the protection of any lawful authority, and are to be regarded merely as intruders; and if within such State or Territory they obstruct any law of the United States, either by power of arms or mere power of numbers, constituting such a combination as is too powerful to be suppressed by the civil authority, the President of the United States has no option left to him, but is bound to obey the solemn injunction of the Constitution, and exercise the high powers vested in him by that instrument, and by the acts of Congress.

Or, if any civil posse, armed or unarmed, enter into any territory of the United States, under the protection of the laws thereof, with intent to seize individuals to be carried elsewhere for trial for alleged offences, and this posse be too powerful to be resisted by the local and civil authorities, such seizure, or attempt to seize, is to be prevented or resisted by the authority of the United States.

The grave and important question now arises, whether there be in the territory of New Mexico any existing law of the United States, opposition to which, or the obstruction of which, would constitute a case calling for the interposition of the authority vested in the President.

The Constitution of the U. States declares, that "this Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all the treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the U. States, shall be the supreme law of the

land." If, therefore, New Mexico be a Territory of the United States, and if any treaty stipulation be in force therein, such treaty stipulation is the supreme law of the land, and is to be maintained and upheld accordingly.

In the letter to the Governor of Texas, my reasons are given for believing that New Mexico is now a territory of the United States, with the same extent and same boundaries which belonged to it, while in the actual possession of the Republic of Mexico, and before the late war. In the early part of that war both California and New Mexico were conquered by the arms of the United States, at the date of the treaty of peace.

By that treaty the title by conquest was confirmed, and these territories, provinces, or departments, separated from Mexico forever; and by the same treaty certain important rights and securities were solemnly guaranteed to the inhabitants residing therein.

By the 5th article of the treaty it is declared, that—

"The boundary line between the two republics shall commence in the gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called the Rio Bravo del Norte, or opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch, emptying directly into the sea; from thence up the middle of the river, following the deepest channel where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the southern boundary of N. Mexico, thence westward along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico, (which runs north of the town Paso,) to its western termination, thence northward along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila, (or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same;) thence down the middle of the said branch and to the said river, until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California to the Pacific ocean."

The eighth article of the treaty is in the following terms:

"Mexicans now established in Territories previously belonging to Mexico, and which remain for the future within the limits of the United States, as defined by the present treaty, shall be free to continue where they now reside, or to remove at any time to the Mexican Republic, retaining the property which they possess in the Territories, or disposing thereof, and removing the proceeds wherever they please, without their being subjected, on this account, to any contribution, tax or charge whatever."

"Those who shall prefer to remain in the said territories, may either retain the title and rights of Mexican citizens or acquire those of citizens of the United States. But they shall be under the obligation to make their election within one year from the date of the exchange or ratification of this treaty; and those who shall remain in the said Territories after the expiration of that year, without having declared their intention to retain the character of Mexicans, shall be considered to have elected to become citizens of the United States."

"In the said Territories, property of every kind, now belonging to Mexicans not established there, shall be inviolably respected. The present owners, the heirs of these, and all Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract, shall enjoy with respect to it guarantees equally ample as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States."

The ninth article of the treaty is in these words:

"The Mexicans who, in the territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic; conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and to be admitted at the proper time (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States) to the enjoyment of all the rights of Citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the Constitution; and in the mean time shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of any religion, without restriction."